

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In coming together, fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the People have charged us severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge and improvement. Through the year, which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the People has been preserved, and we are all called upon by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotions to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessing which surrounds us, & who has so signalized the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us remember our dependence for all these, on the protection and merciful disposition of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore submitted to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under a judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the U. States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, as far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at the commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our internal obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of the peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the world, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Hogan, and, under circumstances of great hardness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence, which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are here-with communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who

were prosecuting an unauthorized war against the Province, or was engaged by the owners in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each Government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably tend to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, will at a future day, receive the stipulated payment.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 20th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void. This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that, in 1833, a Treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government at Washington, informs the Department of State, that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commissioners, lies somewhat farther East than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which has been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young and growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that through its example another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribes limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws,

denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on a plea of necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize as legitimate or proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make reparation for any wrong or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from presenting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to pro-

pose to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toil and privations, and exhibited an energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them undying laurels.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States. At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances in no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of this session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces, is, it is believed, about to close its field-laborers, and is expected soon to report the results of its examination to the Department of State. The report when received will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in that respect, as soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payment.

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Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest.

The Government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed amongst the framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of the Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object.

In imposing duties, however, for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as on the amount, necessarily and most properly exists.

Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the produce as well as unproductive. The slight duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them from the community of nations, or members of the community of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate; as constantly giving occasion, also directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold session, at the time appointed for that purpose in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, as it is for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on a plea of necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize as legitimate or proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make reparation for any wrong or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from presenting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to pro-

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At your late session, I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the Government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and, as far as practicable, the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measures of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country; with the first, the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system—The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses, as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium, with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated, between different parts of the country furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than, by refusing so to do, to continue embarrasment in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specific payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations, not the least of which is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for long continued suspension of specific payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt, but that amount of transportation coastwise by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged, by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In absence of any controlling power over this subject, which, by forcing a general resumption of specific payments, would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this country to adopt? It was my painful duty, at your last session, under the weight of my solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of government policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive source of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry, and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources, and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last Message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for venturing to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which, while it throws around the Public Treasury a reasonable guard for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will at the same time furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the Exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan a-mendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealed at the pleasure of Congress.

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ries any other control to the President over the agents
which may be selected to carry it into execution, but
to render their operations in the utmost fortitude; but
I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct
which has evermore governed the States, and the People
of this Union, they will each and all resort to every
legitimate expedient before they will forego a faithful com-
pliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other
reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the
progress which has been made in fortifications designed
for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and
inland frontier, and that you, together with
their trust, and condition. They will be prosecuted
in connection with all the expedition which the means
adopted by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will
allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that
portion of the Secretary's report, which proposes the
establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council
Bluff to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our
territory, added to the importance of cultivating friendly
relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the
same time of giving protection to our frontier settle-
ments and of establishing the means of safe intercourse
between the American settlements at the mouth of Co-
lumbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Moun-
tains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying
into effect the recommendations upon this head with as
little delay as may be practicable.

The great fire at the Tower it is believed was not
accidental. The loss is estimated at \$220,000.

Sir Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Elliot, of Chinese no-
tory, have arrived in England.

The Queen dowager (Adelaide) was in very bad
health, and little expectation entertained of her re-
covery.

FRANCE. The French papers contain very little of
importance. Large portions of the French army were
assembling at different points; but the papers seem to be
in doubt as to the purpose of it.

The latest advices from Algiers state that the rains
in possession of the present condition of that important
arm of the national defence. Every effort will be
made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly
urge upon you the liberal appropriations to that branch of
the public service. Inducements of the weightiest
character exist for the adoption of this course of policy.

Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier
makes for protection, to the further advantage of the
small naval force, indispensable.

We hope no foreign
conquest will do what we desire to enter into competition

with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean—but
it is due not only to the honor of the People of the
United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade
our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and vil-
lages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches
of the public service, is due from all the public agents
to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the
withholding of the necessary means for the protection of
our domestic friends from invasion, and our national
and local friends from disaster. I would most earnestly recom-
mend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for
objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself,
without a moment of hesitation, all the responsibility
of recommending the increase and prompt equipment
of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea
with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over
the country.

SPAIN. Anarchy, almost universal, has recently
prevailed, but it is hoped that the butcheries and dis-
turbances are nearly at an end. It is expected that
an European Congress will immediately take the af-
fairs of Spain in hand.

CHINA. Dates from China are to the 24th August.

The truce agreed upon between Elliot and the Chi-
nese, when Canton was ransomed, had not been bro-
ken. Sir Henry Pottinger, and the new admiral, Sir

Wm. Parker, arrived at Macao the 9th of Aug. and
proceeded without delay to execute their important
duties.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your
particular attention, not only because of the valuable
suggestions which it contains, but because of the great
importance which, at all times, attaches to that interest-
ing branch of the public service. The increased expense
will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver
every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver
on demand, at the places of issue. They are re-
deemable every where in payment of Government dues.

The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one
fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the
Treasury; and in addition they rest upon the faith of
the Government for their redemption. If all these
assurances are not sufficient to make them valuable,
then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound
paper medium of exchange, may be entirely aban-
doned.

If a fear is indulged that the Government may be
tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future

day, it seems to me, that no such apprehension can
reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the
representatives of the States and of the people, as well
as the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest
considerations of policy require that the restraints
now proposed to be thrown around the measure should
not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against
any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to
reject every expedient, since every thing dependent
on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions
of Treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but
a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of
Control, under that sum, and every consideration will
unite in leading them to feel their way with caution.

For the eight first years of the existence of the late
Bank of the United States, its circulation barely ex-
ceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous
years, it was about equal to \$16,000,000; furthermore,
the authority given to receive private deposits, to a
limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums
as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill
up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish
the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury
notes.

A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has
seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an ap-
prehension that to well-founded, that in any emer-
gency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in
the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of pri-
vate deposits, with a view to ensure their unquestion-
able safety when deposited with the Government,
which might prove eminently disastrous to the State
Banks. Is it objected that it is proposed to authorize the
agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange? It is an-
swered that such dealings are to be carried on at the
lowest possible premium—so made to rest on an un-
questionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse
merely the expenses that would otherwise devolve up-
on the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the
decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the
Bank of Augusta against Earle and others, reported
cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State ju-
risdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite.

In conclusion, and to care for the exclusive legisla-
tive District, for which you are the exclusive legisla-
tors. Considering that this city is the residence of the
Government, and for a large part of the year, of Con-
gress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public
Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all
times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable
that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an
agent of the interest of the latter.

But above all, it is created by law, is amenable by
law, and is repeatable by law; and, wedded as I am to no
theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the
public good, I shall be among the very first to urge its
repeal if it be found not to subserve the purposes and
objection for which it may be created. Nor will I
plan be submitted in any overweening confidence in
the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much
greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Con-
gress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging
upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may
be your actions on the suggestions which I have felt
it to be my duty to submit to the Chief Exec-
utive Magistrate, by any and all constitutional means,
from a controlling power over the public Treasury—
If, in the plan proposed, that separation is not as complete
as you may desire, you will, doubtless, amend it in that
particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to involve
any control over the public money, other than what is
indispensably necessary to execute the laws which
you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts
which many of the States of the Union have contracted
abroad, and under circumstances which continue to labor. That
indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,
000, of which has been distributed to them, for the
part in works of internal improvement, which are de-
signed to prove of vast importance in ultimately advanc-
ing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts which
contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can not
more than express the belief that each State will feel it
well bound by every consideration of honor, as well as
interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality.

On Tuesday at noon, the President sent to both
Houses the annual Message, which document will be
found in to-day's paper.

John Henry Black, of Pennsylvania, chosen
in the place of Mr. Ogle to Congress, died re-
cently at his residence of apoplexy.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 14, 1841.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The first regular session of the 27th Congress com-
menced on Monday, the 6th inst. Thirty-one Sena-
tors and one hundred and eighty Representatives were
in attendance.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by the
Speaker, and 170 members answered to their names.

W. C. Johnson moved that the Rules of the 26th
Congress be adopted for the government of the House
on Friday, the fourteenth day of January next.

Mr. Adams moved to except the 21st rule, which
excludes all Abolition petitions. After some debate
and several propositions from various members, the
question on excepting was taken by yeas and nays
and negative, yeas 84, nays 87. Before the pending
motion to adopt the Rules was put, Mr. Wise moved
an adjournment, which, against some clamorous oppo-
sition, was carried.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Mr. Southard. Thirty-one Senators answered to their
names. No business was transacted.

On Tuesday at noon, the President sent to both
Houses the annual Message, which document will be
found in to-day's paper.

John Henry Black, of Pennsylvania, chosen
in the place of Mr. Ogle to Congress, died re-
cently at his residence of apoplexy.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia. This Steam Ship arrived at
Boston on Tuesday, 7th inst.—having sailed from Liver-
pool on the 19th Nov. She brings fifteen days la-
ter news from England than hitherto received.

The most important item of news brought by the
arrival is the birth of a Prince and Heir Apparent to
the British Crown. This event took place on the 9th
of November.

Extensive naval preparations are still going on, and
in addition to the vessels recently put in commission,
it has been determined by the Admiralty that all the
principal stores necessary shall be in perfect readiness
for fitting out a large fleet with the least possible de-
lay. It is said, that never since the war, has there been
so much activity in the various departments of the ad-
miralty, as at the present moment.

The great fire at the Tower it is believed was not
accidental. The loss is estimated at \$220,000.

Sir Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Elliot, of Chinese no-
tory, have arrived in England.

The Queen dowager (Adelaide) was in very bad
health, and little expectation entertained of her re-
covery.

FRANCE. The French papers contain very little of
importance. Large portions of the French army were
assembling at different points; but the papers seem to be
in doubt as to the purpose of it.

The latest advices from Algiers state that the rains
in possession of the present condition of that important
arm of the national defence. Every effort will be
made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly
urge upon you the liberal appropriations to that branch of
the public service. Inducements of the weightiest
character exist for the adoption of this course of policy.

Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier
makes for protection, to the further advantage of the
small naval force, indispensable.

We hope no foreign
conquest will do what we desire to enter into competition

with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean—but
it is due not only to the honor of the People of the
United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade
our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and vil-
lages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches
of the public service, is due from all the public agents
to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the
withholding of the necessary means for the protection of
our domestic friends from invasion, and our national
and local friends from disaster. I would most earnestly recom-
mend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for
objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself,
without a moment of hesitation, all the responsibility
of recommending the increase and prompt equipment
of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea
with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over
the country.

SPAIN. Anarchy, almost universal, has recently
prevailed, but it is hoped that the butcheries and dis-
turbances are nearly at an end. It is expected that
an European Congress will immediately take the af-
fairs of Spain in hand.

CHINA. Dates from China are to the 24th August.

The truce agreed upon between Elliot and the Chi-
nese, when Canton was ransomed, had not been bro-
ken. Sir Henry Pottinger, and the new admiral, Sir

Wm. Parker, arrived at Macao the 9th of Aug. and
proceeded without delay to execute their important
duties.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your
particular attention, not only because of the valuable
suggestions which it contains, but because of the great
importance which, at all times, attaches to that interest-
ing branch of the public service. The increased expense
will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver
every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver
on demand, at the places of issue. They are re-
deemable every where in payment of Government dues.

The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one
fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the
Treasury; and in addition they rest upon the faith of the
Government for their redemption. If all these
assurances are not sufficient to make them valuable,
then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound
paper medium of exchange, may be entirely aban-
doned.

If a fear is indulged that the Government may be
tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future

day, it seems to me, that no such apprehension can
reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the
representatives of the States and of the people, as well
as the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest
considerations of policy require that the restraints
now proposed to be thrown around the measure should
not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against
any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to
reject every expedient, since every thing dependent
on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions
of Treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but
a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of
Control, under that sum, and every consideration will
unite in leading them to feel their way with caution.

For the eight first years of the existence of the late
Bank of the United States, its circulation barely ex-
ceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous
years, it was about equal to \$16,000,000; furthermore,
the authority given to receive private deposits, to a
limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums
as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill
up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish
the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury
notes.

A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has
seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an ap-
prehension that to well-founded, that in any emer-
gency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in
the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of pri-
vate deposits, with a view to ensure their unquestion-
able safety when deposited with the Government,
which might prove eminently disastrous to the State
Banks. Is it objected that it is proposed to authorize the
agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange? It is an-
swered that such dealings are to be carried on at the
lowest possible premium—so made to rest on an un-
questionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse
merely the expenses that would otherwise devolve up-
on the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the
decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the
Bank of Augusta against Earle and others, reported
cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State ju-
risdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite.

In conclusion, and to care for the exclusive legisla-
tive District, for which you are the exclusive legisla-
tors. Considering that this city is the residence of the
Government, and for a large part of the year, of Con-
gress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public
Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all
times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable
that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an
agent of the interest of the latter.

But above all, it is created by law, is amenable by
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from a controlling power over the public Treasury—
If, in the plan proposed, that separation is not as complete
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abroad, and under circumstances which continue to labor. That
indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,
00

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be the best and most popular medicine known in America, for Cough, Cold, and Phlegm, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly in their medicine-chests, and the same is well and constantly ready for the above complaints. The Practitioners have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Dr. A. Abbott, Dr. Samuel M. M. Dr. J. H. Baylies, Dr. J. Clark, Dr. J. C. Gould.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Mrs. Reed, Dr. Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1841.

Mrs. Reed, Wm. & Cutler, Gentlemen.—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to call your attention to the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I have found from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, that I have been relieved of many complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several physicians, physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received no relief, and at last I have taken much medicine, but was no help for me; that my case was beyond their skill. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it with me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicine have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which will give a safe, convenient and positive cure.

Respectfully yours, T. P. MERRIMAN.

New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1841.

53 Counterfeits.—Beware of Impostion. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a white wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by W. M. JOHN CUTLER.

No one can be deceived by the signature of SAMSON REED, which is also printed on the label.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Purified Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should inquire for the true article by its name only. THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and be sure that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dry stuffs, No. 54 Charlton Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal cities throughout the United States and British Provinces.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent.

July 19

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining health which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that sustains a wise injunction.) "In time of peace, prepare for war." We should be in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that enemy, lurking for Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, and to form a plan which he approaches, and then to meet him with those weapons which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to all poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who respect the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine wisdom, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, will in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, so far as they go, determine the manner of the latter as to provide the best and surest guard for the former.

It is with the most affecting recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country, but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American public.

This is the only opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of imposition, Humber, Gloucester, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted particularly to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System. Pill, Balsam, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scurvy, Rhus, Diaper, Heating Complaints, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have failed. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a cure or relief is warranted.

Pills 2-12 cents.

Pills Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, O. H. Paine, North Paris, Houghton & Hines; Norway, E. C. Shaekey, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Clinton, John C. Kimball; Livermore Falls, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Kimball; Rumford Falls, K. Knapp; Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Betts; Belch, Eliza M. Carter; Washington Brant; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow.

July 18

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, OR: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They are particularly effectual upon the LIVER and BILARY DUCTS, diseases never before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing convulsions, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, &c. and other Diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD and BILE. For instance, as far as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival; the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are entirely to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompany each box.

ALL persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

Persons who have no connections may be directed to BLAS DEL & THURSTON, East Thompson, the present proprietors.

AGENTS for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS

in Oxford County:

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Winslow, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpas, and S. Myrick, Hallowell; Wm. E. Goodnow, Paris; J. H. Warwell, Rumford; O. C. Polson, Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Belch Hill; J. W. Stephen, Greenwood; C. Howe, Somers; Wm. Walker, Peter A. Cole & Son, Rumford; F. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Rumford; J. M. Doshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot.

July 18

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